What is claimed is:

1. A spectacle lens having an outer surface and an inner surface, one of the outer and inner surfaces being configured to be a rotationally-asymmetrical aspherical surface, when a curvature at a coordinate (h,θ) of the outer surface is represented by $C_1(h,\theta)$, a curvature at a coordinate (h,θ) of the inner surface is represented by $C_2(h,\theta)$, and a difference between curvatures of the outer surface and the inner surface at the coordinate (h,θ) is represented by $C_{2-1}(h,\theta)=C_2(h,\theta)-C_1(h,\theta)$, if $C_{2-1}(0,\theta)>0$, said spectacle lens satisfying a condition (1):

$$C_{2-1}(h,\theta+180)-C_{2-1}(h,\theta) > 0 \quad \cdots\cdots(1),$$

and if $C_{2-1}(0,\theta)<0$, said spectacle lens satisfying a condition (2):

$$C_{2-1}(h,\theta+180)-C_{2-1}(h,\theta) < 0 \quad \cdots\cdots(2)$$

wherein the conditions (1) and (2) hold within ranges of $10mm \leq h \leq 20mm$ and $30° \leq \theta \leq 150°$,

wherein given that a normal line which is normal to the outer surface through a centration point is regarded as a z_1-axis, a direction which is perpendicular to the z_1-axis and which corresponds to an upward direction in the state of wearing of said spectacle lens is regarded as a y_1-axis, and a direction which is perpendicular to the y_1-axis and the z_1-axis in a left hand coordinate system is

regarded as an x_1-axis, the coordinate (h,θ) of the outer surface is defined as a point having a height h (unit: mm) from the z_1-axis on an intersection line which is formed between the outer surface and a plane including the z_1-axis and forming an angle θ (unit: degree) with respect to the x_1-axis,

wherein given that a normal line which is normal to the inner surface through the centration point is regarded as a z_2-axis, a direction which is perpendicular to the z_2-axis and which corresponds to the upward direction in the state of wearing of said spectacle lens is regarded as a y_2-axis, and a direction which is perpendicular to the y_2-axis and the z_2-axis in the left hand coordinate system is regarded as an x_2-axis, the coordinate (h,θ) of the inner surface is defined as a point having a height h (unit: mm) from the z_2-axis on an intersection line which is formed between the inner surface and a plane including the z_2-axis and forming an angle θ (unit: degree) with respect to the x_2-axis,

wherein the centration point being defined as a point which coincides with a pupil position of a wearer when said spectacle lens is viewed from a front side in a state of wearing of said spectacle lens.

2. The spectacle lens according to claim 1,

wherein when the inner surface is configured to be the rotationally-asymmetrical aspherical surface, if $C_{2-1}(0,\theta)>0$, said spectacle lens satisfying a condition (3):

$$C_2(h,\theta+180)-C_2(h,\theta) > 0 \quad \cdots\cdots(3),$$

and if $C_{2-1}(0,\theta)<0$, said spectacle lens satisfying a condition (4):

$$C_2(h,\theta+180)-C_2(h,\theta) < 0 \quad \cdots\cdots(4)$$

wherein the conditions (3) and (4) hold within the ranges of $10mm \leq h \leq 20mm$ and $30° \leq \theta \leq 150°$.

3. The spectacle lens according to claim 1,

wherein when the outer surface is configured to be the rotationally-asymmetrical aspherical surface, if $C_{2-1}(0,\theta)>0$, said spectacle lens satisfying a condition (5):

$$C_1(h,\theta+180)-C_1(h,\theta) < 0 \quad \cdots\cdots(5),$$

and if $C_{2-1}(0,\theta)<0$, said spectacle lens satisfying a condition (6):

$$C_1(h,\theta+180)-C_1(h,\theta) > 0 \quad \cdots\cdots(6)$$

wherein the conditions (5) and (6) hold within the ranges of $10mm \leq h \leq 20mm$ and $30° \leq \theta \leq 150°$.

4. The spectacle lens according to claim 1, wherein the outer surface is configured to be a spherical surface, and the inner surface is configured to be the rotationally-asymmetrical aspherical surface.

5. The spectacle lens according to claim 1, wherein the outer surface is configured to be the rotationally-asymmetrical aspherical surface, and the inner surface is configured to be a spherical surface.

6. The spectacle lens according to claim 1, wherein the outer surface is configured to be the rotationally-asymmetrical aspherical surface, and the inner surface is configured to be a toric surface.

7. The spectacle lens according to claim 1, wherein both of the outer and inner surfaces are configured to be aspherical surfaces.

8. The spectacle lens according to claim 1, wherein the outer surface is configured to be a rotationally-symmetrical aspherical surface, and the inner surface is configured to be the rotationally-asymmetrical aspherical surface.

9. The spectacle lens according to claim 1, wherein the outer surface is configured to be the rotationally-asymmetrical aspherical surface, and the inner surface is configured to be a rotationally-symmetrical aspherical

surface.

10. The spectacle lens according to claim 1, wherein both of the outer and inner surfaces are configured to be the rotationally-asymmetrical aspherical surfaces.

11. The spectacle lens according to claim 1, wherein one of the outer and inner surfaces has cylindrical refractive power for correction of an astigmatic vision.